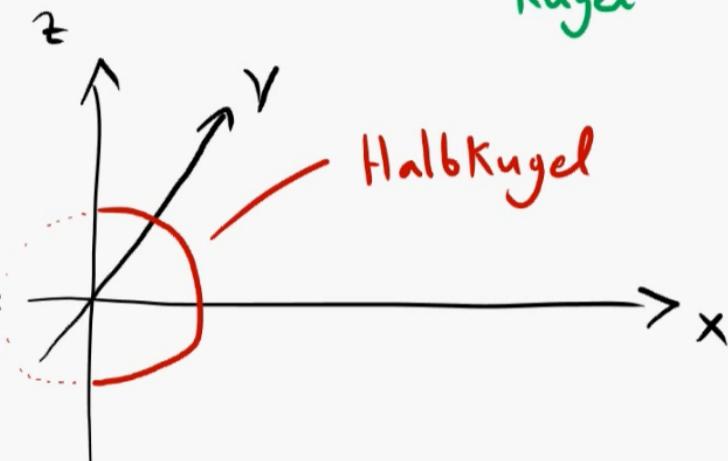


## Aufgabe 8 Volumenberechnung mit mehrdim. Integralen

Skizzieren Sie den folgenden Körper und berechnen Sie das Volumen mit Hilfe von dreidimensionalen Integralen

$$A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1}_{\text{Kugel}}, \underbrace{y \geq 0}_{\text{schnürt Kugel ab}}\}$$
$$\text{vol}(A) = \int_A 1 d(x, y, z)$$



$$A = \text{Halbkugel}, \quad \text{vol}(A) = \int_A 1 d(x, y, z)$$

Transformation in Kugelkoordinaten

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (x, y, z) & \xrightarrow{\Phi^{-1}} & (\rho, \varphi, \theta) \\ \textcircled{A} & \longrightarrow & \boxed{B} \end{array}$$

$$\Phi(\rho, \varphi, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta & x \\ \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta & y \\ \rho \cos \varphi & z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi^{-1} = ?$$

Transformationsformel:

$$\int_A f(x, y, z) d(x, y, z) = \int_B f(\Phi(\rho, \varphi, \theta)) \left| \det J_{\Phi}(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \right| d(\rho, \varphi, \theta)$$

$\Phi(B) = A$       1      1      2      ?

immer bei Kugelkoordinaten

$$B = \Phi^{-1}(A) = \left\{ (\rho, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \begin{array}{l} \rho \in [0, \infty), \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, \pi], \\ \rho \leq 1, \quad \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B} &= \left\{ (\rho, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \in [0, 1], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, \pi], \frac{\rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{\geq 0 \geq 0} \geq 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (\rho, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \rho \in [0, 1], \varphi \in [0, \pi], \theta \in [0, \pi] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\det J_{\Phi}(\rho, \varphi, \theta) = \rho^2 \sin \theta \quad (\text{merken, nachrechnen!})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}(A) &= \int_A 1 \, d(x, y, z) \stackrel{\text{Transf.}}{=} \int_{\mathcal{B}} 1 \mid \rho^2 \sin \theta \mid d(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Tubini}}{=} \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{\pi} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \right) d\varphi \right) d\rho = \underline{\frac{4}{6} \pi} \end{aligned}$$